

B-550

REFERENCE CARD

EW

GERMANY

BONNACIEUX, GENERAL

One of the two-star French generals imprisoned
in Königstein Fortress in Saxony; for complete
list of prisoners see document B-550.

Interview with Michel Bernheim
March 23, 1942

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

R

GERMANY

May 11, 1943

BOPP, EDWARD

One of the German nationals being repatriated to Germany in exchange for a similar number of Cuban nationals; sailed from Havana May 11, 1943 on the Spanish ship 'Magallanes'; his wife had originally planned to accompany him, but at the last moment decided not to go; for others in the group who left with Bopp, see Erich KOHL.

State Department restricted cable #815, Havana, May 12, 1943,

(11098)

Approved For Release 2010/12/03 : CIA-RDP82-00038R001000150012-3

BR FU-880

C

GERMANY

BORBET, WALTER

Approved For Release 2010/12/03 : CIA-RDP82-00038R001000150012-3

Approved For Release 2010/12/03 : CIA-RDP82-00038R001000150012-3

BR FU-204
(7007)

GERMANY

BORCHART, Lt.

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REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

BORCHERS, DR.

Former German Consul-General, New York City; furthered
development of Nazi movement in U.S.

Nazi Movement in the United States
June 1940, pp. 206-211 (returned to FN)

(90)

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7-16

REFERENCE CARD

CHILE

BORCHERS, DR. HANS
Santiago
Chile

In letter of July 9, 1942 from United Press of Santiago, Chile to New York, subject is mentioned as former consul-general of the Reich in N.Y., now in Santiago de Chile.

USNC MI 52437

Arrested in Chile on Sept. 20, 1942, and was placed under close guard on an isolated seaside resort last week; had been openly carrying on German propaganda in Chile since last December.

O.N.I. Weekly, Oct. 14, 1942

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CD 10297

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

BORCHERS

Former German Consul General in New York /
more recently in Chile / has been granted
transit permission by the Anglo-American
countries for his return to Germany via
Spain / see also under CHILE.

OSS #8642, Santiago, November 23, 1942

(S.O.)

December 1, 1942

GERMANY

BORCHERS, Major General

**His promotion to Major General
effective December 1, 1942.**

**Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung
State Department Plain Cable, Bern, December 8, 1942**

11098)

Field

November 1, 1942

SECRET

Colonel, Lt. General

Promoted to Lt. General
Effective November 1, 1942

18c, date 1942

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[REDACTED]

GERMANY

[REDACTED] F

rpt August 1, 1943

BORG, ARTUR

'Real name of Dr. Conrad Ferdinand Fritz GROBBA.

Eugene Tillinger, Washington Post, August 1, 1943, p. 2B

~~SECRET~~ GERMANY

Rpt February 5, 1943

~~BÖRGER~~

Conseiller d'Etat / professor of philosophy and sociology in his native town, Cologne / presided at a dinner in Paris, early in February, at the Frocadero at a meeting of Germans in Paris at the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the III Reich / in his speech he said that France had misunderstood for a long time National Socialism; not surprising, he said, since France ~~had been~~ subject to ~~such~~ a propaganda that hid the real side of National Socialism; today the French are beginning to understand it better he said, and are particularly beginning to realize that it is a real socialism, made for the people, making the proletariat

(OVER)

BÖRGER

2.
FRANCE

rpt February 5, '43

Dictatorship, dear to Marxism, ~~is~~ seem only a deformity and caricature of the socialist ideal / but, said Böerger, the French still make the mistake of not attaching enough importance to the racial idea, which is after all essential...Alas!..this concept has been adulterated by the Jews...that is why it is necessary to abolish them / Böerger quoted to his audience predictions made by Nietzsche sixty years ago, in which Nietzsche predicted a terrific socialist war from which will come forth a dominating race.

Robert de BEAUPLAN, Le Matin, Paris, February 5, 1943, Q.I
DSS, Washington,

[Redacted]

GERMANY

[Redacted] F
April 1, 1943

BORK, Maj. General

His promotion from colonel was effective April 1, 1943.

State Department plain cable, Bern, April 30, 1943

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REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

BÖRLITZ, OTTO (Compare NW, GERMANY, Otto BÖRLITZ)

In 1929 founded the Ibero-American Institute of Berlin as a cultural institution; upon Hitler's advent to power its character changed and Faupel (see 7-16, GERMANY) was appointed to aid Boerlitz; in 1939 Boerlitz, Faupel, and Fanhorts provided the leadership for the formation of the Consejo de Hispanidad.

Article entitled "La Hispanidad im Hitler's Service" by Ovidio Gordi in Mexican Life (monthly magazine published in Mexico, D. F., edited by Howard Phillips), July 1942

USNC EP-4708

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GERMANY

rpt January 21, 1943

BORMAN, Parents of GERTRUDIS

Address: Hamburg / is written to by Gertrudis BORMAN (CHILE)
via Juan Lopez LOPEZ (SPAIN) as intermediary.

⁹⁷⁵
TRI ~~21162~~/43/ January 8 to 21st, 1943

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GERMANY

March 1942

BORMANN, MARTIN LUDWIG

Appointed Deputy Führer no. 3, March 1942 / born Halberstadt, Germany, June 17, 1900/ became member political propaganda group, representing Mecklenburg district in Rossbach Organization, 1923; imprisoned for murder, 1923-24; joined Nazis, 1925; appointed Nazi press chief, Thuringia district, 1926, to staff of Nazi investigation board, 1928; member highest governing body of Nazi party since 1933; member Reichstag since 1933; chief of staff of former deputy führer, Rudolf HESS, since 1933; following flight of Hess to Scotland, May 1941, Hitler appointed Bormann deputy führer No. 3, March 1942.

(GREAT BRITAIN)

Who's Who Monthly Supplement, May 1942

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CD 503

rpt May 18, 1942

GERMANY

BORMANN [Document: BERMAN]

Holds a position in the SS almost equal to Himmler's (q.v.) /
SS is increasing in importance at the expense of the Gestapo.

OSS #2139, Bern, May 18, 1942

(11098)

11679

7-16

GERMANY

REFERENCE CARD

BORMANN

In touch with opposition group composed of those former enthusiasts who have lost faith in Hitler, but unaware of the anti-Nazi activities of this group.

Sigrid Schultz - Oct. 13, 1942 - p. 18

Dulles - Bowden, New York

(Source left Germany in Feb. 1941)

11679-129

rpt January 29, 1943

Was a member of Fene Killers.

NY, New York, Sigrid Schultz, January 29, 1943

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REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

BORMANN, MARTIN

Has stepped into Rudolph Hess's place as Hitler's personal representative; has taken over administration of Reich; with HINNLER, has purged higher officials, replacing many with SS leaders.

"Hitler's Generals" by Dr. Rudolph Katz
OSS, New York, Osborne - Hoover, Oct. 29, 1942

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Has been given full power by Hitler to "simplify" German law;
is an SS leader, and yet Nazis were deeply offended when this
"simplification" seemed to U.S. and British ^{peas} the eradication of

-2-

last trace of justice.

"The New Triumvirate: Himmler, Bormann, Thierack" by Dr. Rudolph Katz
OSS, New York, Osborne-Hoover, Sept. 29, 1942

CD 15248

GERMANY

not February 2

1943

BERNARD

His industrial power is immense; receives the credit for
the remarkable job done in keeping order in the industrial
system.

Highly competent neutral who recently visited German cities
15248

26S, Bern, February 23, 1943

(11098)

[REDACTED]

GERMANY

[REDACTED]

rpt March 19, 1943

BORMANN, MARTIN

Leader of Nazi Party's chancellery / has ordered a rigid curtailment of the party's organization and administration forces; has ordered the shutting down or merging of certain bureaus; some say this was done to disarm criticism that the party machine was being favored in the enforcement of civilian mobilization.

Telephone from Bern, March 19, 1943
New York Times, March 20, 1943

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17297

GERMANY

rpt April 1, 1943

BORJANN, MARTIN

One of the oldest members of Nazi Party; represents extremist SS group; in 1922-23 he was section head of the 'Free Corps' of Rosrbach, Mecklenburg; in 1924 he was condemned to one year of prison for complicity in 'Feme' murders; from 1933 he was chief of staff to Rudolf HESS (GREAT BRITAIN) and Reichsleiter of the NSDAP / as the friend and counsellor of Hitler, he has been vested with powers surpassing those enjoyed by Hess / a complete opportunist; sly and cunning; would like to replace GOEBBELS and is one of his most earnest enemies, being very young and active / hates the Catholic Church and document contains the text of his argument of why the Nazi point of view is irreconcilable with the Christian point of view.

Unknown source

OSS New York (Radio); rcd April 1, 1943

GERMANY

: April 19, 1943

BÖHMANN, MARTIN

Chief of Nazi Party Chancellory / ha and LAMMERS were present at Hitler's headquarters when the Führer met with Quisling on April 19, 1943.

London, April 20, 1943, UP
New York Times, April 21, 1943, p.8

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CD 19163

S

GERMANY

rpt May 21, 1943

BORMANN

The most corrupt but also most influential of Hitler's inner circle / fully realizes the seriousness of the situation; at his grand villa near Munich, often resorts to wild debauchery; individuals who took part in a revelry two weeks after Stalin-grad say that he got dead drunk and had to be hauled off to bed / General ZEITZLER, whose appointment he brought about, is his best friend; because he was instrumental in putting through various measures of favoritism in order to relieve friends from mobilization, he is not liked by the Party; from among the thousands who were not so favored, he made many enemies; BOUHLER is his bitterest enemy / has money in other countries.

Reliable source

#3115

OSS (State Department), Bern, May 21, 1943

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S-3

GERMANY

rpt July 1, 1943

BORMAN, MARTIN

A Nazi; is now HITLER's closest companion / Hitler trusts him implicitly; others hate and fear him / the Nazi Party has a system whereby each leader is given a number according to his importance in the Party; anyone whose number is under 100 may speak to the Führer whenever he wishes, directly; Borman tries to prevent this practice when he finds anyone getting too close to Hitler.

German industrialist
OSS #19118, Stockholm, July 1, 1943

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S-3

GERMANY

rpt August 10, 1943

BORMANN, MARTIN

He, RIBBENTROP, and HIMMLER are the three most powerful men
in Germany today/ has taken the place vacated by HESS (GREAT
BRITAIN, Germany).

Correspondent in Berlin of the Helsingon Sanomat
OSS #20938, Helsinki, August 10, 1943

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GERMANY

BORNEMANN

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Approved For Release 2010/12/03 : CIA-RDP82-00038R001000150012-3

CID 19020

REFERENCE CARD

7-16 ?

July 22, 1942

GERMANY

BORNEWASSER, Bishop

His pastorals try to restate certain principles which are opposed to Nazi ideology, but do so in veiled terms.

Special IIS Report, No. 15, July 22, 1942

BR FU-892

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GERMANY

BORNEWASSER, Bishop

For report on 'The Political Attitude of German Catholic Bishops', see document.

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GERMANY

BORNEMASSER, FRANZ RUDOLF

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[Redacted] January 1, 1943 [Redacted]

GERMANY

BOROWIETZ, Major General

**His promotion from Colonel to
Major General effective January
1, 1943.**

State Department Plain Cable #841, Bern, February 5, 1943

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R

GERMANY

to January, 1943

BOROWIETZ, Maj. Gen. WILLIBALD

Born Regensburg in 1893; entered Silesian infantry regiment in 1914 and during first war received Iron Cross first and second class / in 1919 entered police force; from 1925-35 was on the staff of various police colleges / entered army in 1935 through the absorption of the Landespolizei by the Army / was awarded the Knight's Cross in 1941 for an attack in the action against Skoplje; 1941-42 was commended for action in the 'annihilation of a Russian armored division' / was made a major general in January 1943 / was also commander of A.T. battalion of 9th Panzer Division in 1941, and of a brigade of the 9th Panzer Division in Russia in 1941-42; in December 1942 he replaced VÄRST as commander of the 15th Panzer Division in Libya, and on January 2, 1943 was made commander of the 15th Panzer Division in Tunisia.

G2, May 10, 1943

R&A, Central European Section (Armstrong), May 20, 1943

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GERMANY

[REDACTED]

rpt May 9, 1943

^E
BOROWITZ, Maj. General WILLIBALD

Commander of Fifteenth Armored Division; captured by the British
in Africa on May 9, 1943 / maintains that von ARNIM is still in
Tunisia.

AP, Allied HQ, North Africa, May 9, 1943
New York Times, May 9, 1943, p.2

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7-16

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

July 1942

BORRIS, FREIHEER VON

Even before the war, owned 68% of the shares of Northern Paper and Pulp Works in Tallin, Estonia / this company is making cellulose for the Germans and is one of the largest factories of its kind in the world.

British Source, July 1942
OSS, October 31, 1942

GERMANY

rpt April 25, 1943

BORSCHIG, GEORG

Broadcasts in Portuguese over Berlin radio to Portugal
and the Colonies; for others engaged in this work see
Dr. Herculano ECA.

Berlin radio, April 25, 1943
FCC, Daily Report, April 26, 1943

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GERMANY

BOESIG, ANNELISE von

(11098)

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BR FU-808

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GERMANY

BORSIG, ERNST von

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CID 16653-F

GERMANY

rpt September 1941

GORSTELL, W. von

Army major attached to a psychological testing station / wrote a popular article in the German Army Year-Book with the objective of acquainting rank-and-file soldiers with the psychological services in the armed forces.

Committee for National Morale, German Psychological Warfare,
New York, September 1941, p77

(11098)

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

died March 12, 1942

BOSCH, ROBERT (AUGUST)

Manufacturer of Bosch magneto / born September 23,
1861, died March 12, 1942.

Current Biography, April 1942

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dead

GERMANY

December 17, 1942

BOSCH G.m.b.H., ROBERT

Firm, writing to Juan MACHALL (ARGENTINA) on December 17, 1942, from Stuttgart, requests him to attend to renewal of certain trade marks / they also have sent power of attorney to Machall for the expenses of which they will transfer 120R.M. or \$48.

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S

SWITZERLAND

rpt September 1942

"
BOSE, MAX

German industrialist; manufacturer of artificial leather; received permission from Swiss Government to transplant his factory from Chemnitz to Bern; procured an order for 1,000,000 Swiss francs' worth of artificial leather from Swiss Bali Shoe Factory and his machinery began to arrive in Bern in September 1942 / he declared that not being engaged in war work his factory was being shut down in Germany, but source believes this undertaking was subsidized by German Government, and was the beginning of transfer of many factories to Switzerland which would make use of Swiss man power, fuel etc, and also obtain credit in Switzerland for the importation of products into Germany.

Source with contacts with commercial Germans in Switzerland to September 1942
B, Istanbul, March 7, 1943
M1098

CID 13815-C

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

BOSE, SUBHAS CHANDRA

In Jan. 1938 was elected President of the All-India Congress; was re-elected despite opposition of Gandhi and the so-called 'High Command', which considered him shallow and vacillating, too ready to press by violence for independence, and too much an opponent of village self-sufficiency and of the propertied interests; for lack of support had to resign Apr. 1939; his attempt to set up a Forward Bloc to oppose the 'High Command' was largely a failure, for his supporters (chiefly Bengalis) were not joined by the three leftist parties or others; his protests against certain resolutions reached by the Congress Committee in June led the Working Committee to disqualify him for any elective office in the party August 1939; remained in constant though ineffectual opposition to the 'High Command' until his disappearance from India Feb. 26, 1941, a day before that set for his trial on charges of sedition; recent reports place

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CID 13814 C

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

See: THAILAND, INDIA

BOSE, SUBHAS CHANDRA

His power is great among the Bengalis, particularly among the more irresponsible and radical; this group has little staying power but may serve as tinder with which Bose may start a larger blaze; not to be confused with his brother Sarat Chandra Bose (see 7-16, INDIA) or with Rash Behari Bose (see 7-16, JAPAN).

Document is otherwise a summary of and covering letter for
CID 13815 C

Memorandum by NE, State Department, March 12, 1942

CID 13817 C

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

BOSE, SUBHAS CHANDRA

His appeal to the peoples of India on Feb. 27 was made from a radio station believed to be near (or north of) Berlin which tries to give the impression that it is located in India and terms itself Azad ("free"); he has made broadcasts recently in Urdu, Hindi, Madrassi, etc. as well as in English, all directed to the Hindus; the appeal heralds the fall of the British Empire and the freeing of India, condemns the All-India Congress as half-hearted, declares readiness to fight and to secure the overthrow of the British economic system; appeal has had no publicity in the Indian press; he is reported to have succeeded in reaching Germany through the assistance of the Italian Legation in Kabul.

Memorandum by NE, State Department, March 17, 1942, largely based on a report from the American Commissioner at New Delhi.

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GERMANY

rpt May 1942

BOSE, SUBHAS CHANDRA

Politician of India / born Cuttack, Bengal 1897; student, Protestant European School at Cuttack, Presidency College at Calcutta; went to England, passed Civil Service examination, ranking 4th, and entered Service; retired to join Gandhi's movement, 1921; worked with great Bengalese leader, C.R. Das; aspired to succeed him until Gandhi chose his opponent whereupon Bose, unlike Nehru, disagreed openly with Gandhi; Bose advocated formation of Independence League seeking Dominion status from British, and opposed to Gandhi tactics, 1928; Bose disagreed over Trade Union Movement, 1929-31; elected mayor of Calcutta, while in jail, 1930 (although imprisoned 12 times, from 1926 to 1941, after which he secured an apology and 2,000 rupees); most active of the British-haters; English openly name Bose India's terrorist leader; although elected president Indian National Congress, 1938, was defeated by British influences in '39; fled to (11098)

(over)

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rpt May 1942

BR

GERMANY BOSE, SUBHAS CHANDRA

Germany, 1941 / Bose calls Gandhi insipid and admires strong-man tactics of Hitler, but lacks enough general popularity to attempt dictator methods; during recent Indian-British negotiations he broadcast frequently, usually over German and Japanese stations, against the British and is considered a potential Nazi Quisling for India / author: The Indian Struggle; editor of Bengalese newspaper, Forward.

Who's Who Monthly Supplement, May 1942

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

BOSE, SUBHAS CHANDRA

Leader of Forward Bloc in All-India National Congress /
born 1897, rumored killed in airplane crash off coast of
Japan March (?) 1942 while en route to 'Japanese-Indian
conference' / one-time president of National Congress,
ousted by Gandhi forces in 1939; sought by British; al-
legedly escaped to Germany 1941.

Current Biography, May 1942

[Redacted]

JAPAN

[Redacted] R

rpt June 20, 1943

BOSE, SUBHAS CHANDRA

Recently arrived in Japan, and was given a cordial welcome /
one of the leaders of India's independence movement / has
been living in Germany / see document for excerpts from
remarks he made during a press conference in Tokyo, June 19.

Tokyo radio, June 19, 1943
FCC, Daily Report, June 21, 1943

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R

rpt June 25, 1943

JAPAN

also THAILAND

BOSE, SUBHAS CHANDRA

According to a Rome radio broadcast of June 25, will establish his headquarters in Bangkok.

FCC, Daily Report, June 26, 1943

(11098)